THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

Amusemente To-day. los -Prince Bethnaden, SP. M. rarly's theatro-Pop. SP. M. Indiana Square I heatre The Baish 135 P. M Spencer's Palace Munic Wall-Variety, 1 and 8 P. S. Windoor Theatre—Brin Asthora, 8 P. S.

Advertising Mates

Datty ann Sonnay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to 64 50, according to classification. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large ypc. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

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Denver's Pestivities.

Next week the seventeenth annual encamp ment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Denver. Delegates from all quarters are already on the road thither, and some enthusiastic persons think that nearly twenty thousand veterans will be in line on Tuesday, the opening day, and the day of the grand review. The camping ground is to be on a commanding table land, which yields a fine view of the city beneath and of the mountains for scores of miles. They will take their rations in a mammoth mess house, where preparations have been made to feed the twenty thousand, while 1,350 new wall tents, capable of comfortably holding fifteen each, or 20,250 in all, will shelter as many as may not prefer to hire lodgings in the town.

Denver's generous welcome may cause the visitors to congratulate themselves on the selection of this place for their re-union, yet, considering both the distance of that city from the centre of population and the small number of war veterans who live in Colorado, or indeed at any point west of it, save the four regiments furnished from the Pacific coast, it seems, at first, a queen place for the Grand Army to select as a rendezvous. Yet not only has Minnesota had her appeal listened to for a meeting of the Army of the Potomac, but even the Yellow stone Park has been thought of as a suitable spot for a future annual gathering of Union

The truth is that now, after so many years have passed since the close of the war, the claims of locality for holding these military assemblages have about all been satisfied in turn; and it is perceived that an advantage is gained by adding to the customary pleasures of the meeting the charm of visiting new scenes, and of making the annual occasion also serve the ends of midsummer vacation and travel. Denver, in this view, presents great attractions. It gives the veterans a chance, at a cost far less than ordinary, to visit a very interesting and thriving part of the great West. In addition to hearing the familiar voices of GRANT, LOGAN, SLOCUM, SCHOFIELD, and others who are expected to be with them, they will make excursions to Pike's Peak, Leadville, Pueblo, Manitou, Gunnison, and to four of the most famous cañons and gorges of Colorado.

Denver has a second element in her ap-

proaching festivities. Like many other cities, both of America and Europe, she has selected the present summer for holding as exposition. The building is ready, and the exhibitors have been for some time arranging their displays. Various railway comsigned to show the advantages of the soil and the products on their respective lines. As Louisville, in her approaching exhibition, has taken special pains with her department of fine arts, so a recent telegram from Den ver announces that "the fine art exhibit promises to be exceptionally good." This indicates the rapidity with which asthetic culture is spreading in Colorado, since it cannot be many years ago that the strenuous activieer life there left little tunity for special devotion to the fine arts. But whether the Eastern visitors may or may not be particularly struck with the art exhibit, they will undoubtedly find much to wonder at in the show of metals and minerals. Colorado can furnish out of her own resources an extraordinary display of this sort, and the Commissioners of Santa Fe's tertio-millennial exposition have promised to add their collection to it.

Altogether the coming weeks will be memorable for the busy and enterprising capital of our youngest State.

The Colorado Contempt Case. The Superior Court of the city of Denver

has imposed a fine of \$500 upon Mr. WIL-LARD TELLER, a prominent member of the Colorado bar, for contempt of court, in having written and filed an answer containing scandalous and irrelevant matter, in a suit wherein Hoback A. W. Tabob is plaintiff and WILLIAM H. BUSH is defendant.

The name of the plaintiff will be recognized as that of the person who acquired so much notoriety last winter during his short term of service as a Senator of the United States from Colorado. He sued Mr. Bush upon an alleged debt of \$10,000. Mr. Teller appeared for Mr. Bush and put in an answer which is probably the most extraordinary pleading ever filed in a court of justice.

The real defence consisted of a denial and certain counter claims, so that the suit, as stated by Judge Dawson, who presided in the contempt proceedings, involved simply the question of mutual money demands. Instead, however, of putting his answer in ordinary and concise language as required by law, Mr. TELLER enlivened it by the introduction of such passages as this:

"The defendant further says that in the month o March, A. D. 1882, said plaintiff had become impressed as the defendant is informed and believes, with the idea that he was at that time an incipient statesman in embryo, and that it needed only the vivifying influence of popularity to bring him out, and that in the fulness of time, by the liberal expenditure of push, pluck, pelf, and puff, he might be able by hook or crook to obtain the equisite number of votes in the Legislature of the State of Colorado, at the next session thereof, to enable him to take a sent by the side of the great and good men in the halls of the United States Senate, and so immortal be the name of Taxon that compared with him the great rinity of CLAY, CALBOUN, and WERSTER should be for gotton, and all lesser living men lost in the let linancy of

his Senatorial career." As soon as the answer which contained this and many other like scandaious averments was brought to the Sitention of the Court, Judge DAWSON Ordered Mr. TELLER to show cause why 'ne should not be punished for contempt, and after full argument he made a final order on the 9th inst. adinging the respondent guilty of a flagrant contempt of court, and imposed upon him a fine of \$500, together with the costs of the proceeding.

In his opinion Judge Dawson declares that he can find no case precisely in point, for the reason, as he believes, that there probably has never before been filed in any court a pleading such as that which he was called upon to consider. He pays a high compliment to Mr. TELLER for his learning, ability, and his personal and professional conduct up to the present time, and regrets that upon sober secon

withdraw the objectionable pleading from the files and so relieve the Court from the duty of passing upon it. He has no doubt, however, that the introduction of such wanton attacks as those made upon the plaintiff in this answer is an act of misconduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which the courts may lawfully punish under their general power to punish for contempt independent of any statutory provision. It is not enough in his opinion, to strike the pleading from the files. The effect of the scandalous matter is not only to injure the adverse party, but to obstruct the course of justice and contaminate the purity of judicial proceedings." Nor can its introduction be justified by any tenable view of the privilege of an advocate. That privilege permits the widest latitude in the discussion of the facts as presented on the trial, but does not extend to the prior preparation of the pleadings.

So far there is nothing to criticise in the conclusions of the Colorado Judge. We cannot agree with him, however, when he intimates that the owners of the newspaper which published the answer after it had been filed might also properly have been 'I saw it stated arraigned for contempt. editorially," he says, "in a journal which published the answer, that the information which led to its publication was received from the defendant. If such were the case then both the proprietors of the paper and the defendant might well have been included

in the citation." We think it would be difficult to find any respectable authority for this view. In this State the law relative to scandalous matter in pleadings is thus set forth in the Code of

" Section 545. Irrelevant, redundant, or scandalor eatter contained in a plending may be stricken out upor the motion of a person aggreed thereby. Where scan dalous matter is thus stricken out, the attorney whose name is subscribed to the pleading may be directed t my the costs of the motion, and his failure to pay then may be punished as a contempt of the Court."

Here, it will be observed, the punishmen s expressly limited to the costs of the mo tion to strike out, and the attorney is punishable for contempt only upon failure to pay such costs. Under our practice, therefore, it may well be doubted whether such action as that taken by Judge Dawson in Mr. TELLER's case would be lawful.

Reasons for Crime.

An application was recently made to the Governor of Illinois to pardon CHARLES W ANGELL, who is undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment upon a conviction in February, 1879, for the embezziement of a large amount of money from the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Gov. Hamilton has just refused to grant pardon. In a written review of the circumstances of the case, he declares that Mr. An-GELL, while in the very prime of life and health, receiving a compensation which enabled him to live in the finest style, surrounded by all that comfort and luxury could command, and while enjoying the unbounded trust and confidence of his employers, recklessly and deliberately betrayed them. Mr. ANGELL then ran away to Europe, shrewdly evaded capture for some time, and finally returned to this country, gave himself up, restored \$80,000 to his employers, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the highest term of imprisonment provided by law for

"He had no reason to commit the crime, says Gov. Hamilton, in conclusion. "His alary was ample, he moved in the best so ciety, he was not given to gaming or drink, and no mitigating circumstances appear in the case.

his offence.

Are we to understand, then, that in the opinion of the Governor of Illinois Mr. An-BELL would have had some reason to commit the crime if his salary had not been ample, or if he had not happened to move in the best society? Such is the plain import of Gov. Hamilton's language. It implies that a man may reasonably be expected to commit crimes if his salary is not as large as he thinks it ought to be, or if embezzlements will help him climb the social ladder.

We knew the West was progressive, but we are indeed surprised that such a standard of morality should be set up by a Governor of a great State like Illinois.

Poll Taxes in Massachusetts.

We had occasion some time ago to point out the fact that the Massachusetts Republicans had refused to take any steps toward abolishing the poll tax, which is an unneces sary and unjust restriction upon the right of suffrage in that State. The Boston Journal, the most obedient of Republican organs, was so impressed by the force of our remarks that it replies to them by accusing THE SUN of ignorance of Massachusetts politics.

This ignorance made us say that a Massa chusetts man has to pay two dollars once in two years in order to be allowed to vote. The Journal says that the price of the suffrage is usually one dollar once in two years. Well, what of it? The principle is the same, whether the amount is one dollar or two dollars. As a matter of fact, however, our assertions about the matter are correct. It is true that the voter can have the tax divided, and can thus buy the right to vote for about a dollar. But he rarely does it. He does not care to plead poverty. In most cases the poll tax is not divided, and the Massachusetts man, if he can, pays at least two dollars once in two years to vote. If he does what is expected of him, he pays two dollars every year. If in any year he fails to pay his poll tax, his name appears in the town report in the list of delinquent tax-

On this point the Journal shows a really massive ignorance. "There may be town reports outside of Massachusetts," it says, where lists of delinquent poll-tax payers are printed, but we doubt it. The article, however, refers to Massachusetts. We have seen and do see every year the reports of many of the towns of Massachusetts, but we have yet to see one in which a list of delinquent poll-tax payers was printed, and we doubt very much if any such reports are printed in Massachusetts. But then THE Sun is often in calipse."

Now, we have seen the reports of many of the towns of Massachusetts, and we have yet to see one which does not contain a list of "delinquent poll-tax payers." Possibly there are reports which do not contain such a list; but we have not happened to see any such. Sometimes a list of persons who have not paid their poll taxes, is published separately in the report of the tax collector. More usually a list of delinquent taxpayers, with the amount of their unpaid taxes, whether property or poll, is printed.

We have before us the "Reports of the Town Officers of Belmont for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1880." The Collector's Report contains a list of persons on whom a poll tax was assessed. The names of the persons who did not pay their poll tax have an asterisk opposite to them. Seventy names are marked in this way. The Journal ought to send to Belmont for a copy of this town report. Of course, not much can be expected of a Republican organ, but surely it ought to know a little something about the affairs thought the respondent did not voluntarily of its own State. It should read THE SUN

diligently, and it should not talk so foolishly. It will be an extremely cold day when THE Sun goos into eclipse.

We are not surprised to observe that the Republican journals are not pleased with the revelations made by the Hon. STEPREN W. Dorsey. They put their dissatisfaction upon various grounds more or less plaus ible; but they are unanimous in their feelings. As for Mr. Donsky himself, they cover him with scorn notwithstanding the fact that not so very long ago a great feast was given here in his honor, with Gen. ARTHUR for its Chairman and for the chief eulogist of the man who had carried Indiana and saved the Presidential election through the liberal and skilful use of "soap."

But a great change has taken place, and Mr. Dorser is now pursued with contumely and detraction; but not by all, however. Here and there a philosophical student of the world stands up to say a word in his deence, and this word is uttered with special elicity and force by the Bufalo Courier :

"We rise from the person of this miserable marrative with the conviction that Gazruze had no moral right to prosecute Donasy; that Azruse had no meral right to prosecute him; that the Republican party had no moral right to prosecute him. He was the hero of a hameful and venal canvass, in which the leaders of the shameful and venat canvass, in which the leaders of the party hargained for the spoils of office, assessed the Government employees, blackmailed menopolists, accepted the booty of thieves, and purchased the vote of a State. And the whole organization approved of the work. Dozzar should be resured to the pedestal on which the speechmakers at the DELEGER linner set him. He is the typical Republican politicia. credit that be refused a Cabinet office when others were engaged in a wild acramble for spoils, and that, although threatened with disgrace and the punishment of a felon where others were only threatened with the loss of paironage, he took little share in the quarrel that culinted in the murder of the President.

This is all true, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Dorsey is now a wiser and a better man than those hypocrites who glorify Garrierd in the full knowledge of all his folly and his weakness, and who yet denounce the man whose acts availed to make GARFIELD President.

The Republican party must go.

Garfield.

The Hartford Courant takes occasion to say that THE SUN "hated GARFIELD living, and hates him dead." This is a serious misapprehension.

never hated him, and do not hate him now. THE SUN hates nobody. Human existence is too short to be passed in mere animosities. We always were sorry for GARFIELD: sorry that he perverted his life and his talents to such deplorable uses; sorry that when he was confronted by the evidence of his Credit Mobilier corruption, he did not face the truth like a man, but instead sought refuge in lies and perjury; sorry that his whole career was stained with such varied delinquencies; sorry that, while in him the talking faculty was so voluble, the faculty of honesty and truthfulness was so feeble

and so faint. What hatred could be possible toward such a character? What hatred is possible now? It is a sad and painful history, and we grieve over its wretchedness. Yet, to leave it in silence is not allowed us. When this great array of PECKSNIPPS and pretenders set themselves up to faisify history, and to palm off this man upon the future as a hero and saint, must not the simple fact be revived in

its own vindication? Would that the case were different, but so it is, and otherwise it cannot be.

It is not worth while to try to instruct all the fools, but now and then one appears of such exceptional gifts that he may justly claim a moment's attention. Thus the New Haven News explains our recent publication of Mr. Dorsey's reminiscences as the act of the Hon ROSCOR CONKLING:

"Mr. Consump has a brother named Parpunce who is a stockholder in The Sun Publishing Company-wherefore asympathy upon the part of Tus Sus for Roscow, the defunct statesman, and hence Roscow's ability to get his views and pretty eulogies printed in

Unfortunately for such a view of this momenous theme, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING is not a stockholder of THE SUN; and as for our sympathy with Senator CONELING, candor requires u to declare that we are not on speaking terms with that person. Will the News please consider itself corrected?

The Grand Jury's committee to hunt up three bank accountants to fathom the coupon frauds in the Comptroller's office encountered another set-back yesterday. The Park National Bank had previously declined to detail one of its accountants for the investigation. and yesterday the Importers' and Traders Bank, the official depository of the city, followed this lead. But one bank thus far approached has signified any desire to comply ith the Grand Jury's request.

"The hospitalities of the city"-what a fine phrase! The Aldermen yesterday took five hundred dollars out of our pockets to lefray the expenses of their reception of the Virginia cadets at the City Hall on the Fourth of July. Five hundred what? Dollars, dollars, follars. And for what? Aye, there's the rub How many dollars was that for each Alderman cadet at the City Hall? And how in the world did the Aldermen eat so much money in the name of the cadets? Surely one-fifth of five hundred dollars would have been enough for the occasion in these hard times.

We have no doubt that the assailants of Policeman Patrick Kelly yesterday morning will be brought to punishment and to grief. According to accounts, the assaulted police man had rushed into a group of people who were trying to keep cool in front of their dwellings in the open air, and scattered them y "plying his club freely upon their heads." It was wrong in the men whom Policeman PATRICK KELLY thus clubbed after midnight

The Baltimore telegraphers have taken a pledge that, in case of a strike, they will not drink any intoxicating liquor until it is ended. This is sensible action, very highly sensible indeed; worthy to be imitated in this city. The parties on the other side, also, including the officers and managers of the telegraph corporations, would not prejudice their cause by taking a similar pledge just now.

We commend the example of the Baltimore telegraphers to the locked-out eigarmakers of this city and to the striking 'longshoremen of Brooklyn. We commend it also to the bosses of the cigarmakers and 'longshoremen.

Now that the State has been apportioned by the Fisheries Commission among game protectors who are under the supervision of the Commission, it may be hoped that the game laws will be pretty generally enforced. York contains plenty of game, and a great variety of it, but there has always been more or less difficulty in saving it from wholesale destruction. Even some men who call themselves sportsmen do not hesitate to violate the game laws if they think they can do so without detection. Of course the complete protection of game is impossible so long as those who ought to be most interested in protecting it become its destroyers, but at least an improvement can be made in this respect.

The supply of mastodon skeletons is not so large that the discovery of a new one can be regarded with indifference, and the eyes of college professors of geology are now turned upon the gravel pit near Syracuse, from which the es of one of these ancient beauties bave

just been unearthed. There is likely to be competition among the museums for the pos-session of this skeleton, which is so large as to cast into the shade even the famous Newburgh

There will be laughter over the news from U:ah that a Mormon Bishop has been arrest for blowing up two of his wives by putting dynamite under their bed. The Bishop has, in any event, given a hint of a new way for abolishing polygamy. Few of the Utah damsels will be anxious to become polygamous wives if they can only do so at the risk of sleeping over

The Consul at Monterey left his office charge of a missionary who had the misfortune to be maitreated by some Mexicans; and there rupture between the two Governments on that secount. But we do not regard the jucident as a "national insult that must be resented," and we may pacify the Mexican alarmists by saying that it will not furnish the occasion for a rup ture. The Mexican authorities, after punish ing the guilty parties, will offer proper reparation; and the American Government will perfectly satisfied with such action. The members of the Massachusetts Legis

lature are paid \$500 a year each. A majority of the House thought it was worth \$700 to work seven months for the State in Boston, and board themselves; and they passed a bill to that effect. The Senate regarded this as placing too high a value on their services, and rejected the bill. Within a period of ten days, recently, three enlisted men in the army sought to commit sulcide—a cavairyman at Fort Leavenworth, an

Infantryman at Fort Brown, and an artillery-

man at Fort Hamilton. The two former suc

coeded in killing themselves. This grouping of three such incidents within so brief a time

was, however, a pure coincidence, conveying no special moral, even the heat not being answerable either for the insanity of two of the men or the despondency of the third. The row with hard words and flourished fists Between HANLAN and COURTNEY on the banks of the St. Lawrence yesterday would have been a poor substitute for the row with good ashen oars between Hanlan and Ross on the waters of that river, which came near being postponed until to-day. Oarsmen ought to keep their tempers smooth even though they are sometimes sorely tried by rough water. Let them reserve all their vim until they have

mad it may make the racing all the livelier. DOBMAN B. EATON and his associates of the so-called Civil Service Commission ought to be indicted for perverting the English language. and leading the young men over whom they may unfortunately be able to exercise some influence, into habits of vicious and unre-

the oars in their hands, and then if they ge

formed expression. We find, for instance, in the Springfield publican, a special advocate of Earon and his delusions, a set of questions which appear to be abstracted from those to which the victims of Earon are regularly subjected; and these are specimens thereof:

"Name two sentences of not less than ten words, the first to contain a transitive, the second an intransitive "Name alx principal American generals in Revolut

ry war and as many popular statesmen at that time What does confederation mean and what States con This is bad English. No man who writes such

English could get employment in any newspaper that pays attention to the correctness of its language. Very likely it is as good English Mr. Earon knows how to produce, but it is ione the less blameworthy on that account, The Republican party must go.

The Oar and the Rife. Sometimes, when American carsmen have rone to England to seek the bubble reputation on Brit-sh waters—successfully, like Columbia College and like lanian, or unsuccessfully, like Cornell or like Lee-they have been struck, first of all, by the unfairness of several of the race courses. On some of these there is danger of interruption by river traffic; on others, the winding of the stream and the advantage of the current on one side over the other put equality between the starters out of the question. When the Harvards un-lectook to row Oxford they suggested the great advanrage, for the purpose, of a lake like Windermere over the Putney to Mortinke course; but they found that conservatism in England has an enormous power. The Henley regatta this year has proved afresh what almost every Henley regatta ever rowed had showed before, namely, the vast advantage of drawing a position along two days the crews that had the Bucks side won only one, while the crews having the Berks sale won nine, the other two falling to crews having the station between the two. Like results have happened year after year; yet, rather than disturb the precedent of rowing at Henley, crews will go to great expense and labor of training only to see them thrown away by drawing the wrong side of the river for the start.

If the scores made by the American team at Wimbledon on Tuesday, in their match for the special cup and \$250 presented for their competition with each other, are ompared with those made by the members of the Trophy the day before, we can form some idea of their relative prowess, excluding suppositions of unfavor-ableness in the weather, which, however, is not men-tioned in the cable reports. The aggregate ten British scores at 200, 500, and 600 yards were; Lowe, 97; Parry, 95; Wattleworth, 95 (arroneously reported 105); Gould-smith, 91; NoVittia, 90; Gratwicke, 90; Pearse, 80; Dods, 80; Caldwell, 87; Hargreaves, 78. Eighteen members of the American team shot against each other on Tuesday at these same distances. If we take the ten highest scores we shall find them to be; Joiner, 95; Himman, 95; Van Heusen, 94; Pollard, 91; Paulding, 91; W. Scott, DO: Stuart, 88: Howard, 88; Brown, 86; Cast (Smith and Shakespeare the same), 86. The aggregate of these scores is 604, and that of the ten British murksnen 901. If we should exclude Howard, as being the directing captain and probably not to be a member of the shooting tweive, and also throw off Hargreaves, as likely to be only a reserve member of the British team, we should get 818 for the first nine of the American and #23 for the nine of the British team at the three shorter distances. It is highly probable that the teams are closely matched in skill.

Interesting Particulars Concerning the President's Yellowstone Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The President's proposed trip to Yellowstone is creating a flurry. It is now proposed to use messengers instead of laying a telegraph wire to the Park. The army will furnish the messengers and horses. By this means regular communication will be kept up. The expense will come out of the public Treasury all the same. The President's party is not ye nade up, but it is understood that Senator Wade Hamp ton will be one. The navy will probably be represented by Capt. Chandler. Secretary Walker's recent order scerning wives and families will not apply on this oc casion. The invitations, it is said, include several ladies. The expedition is to be quite ahead of anything yet on land or water, and altogether worthy of the grandeur o the Administration and the resources of the Government.

Chandler Birectly Responsible for the Attack on Brigge.

WASHINGTON, July 17.-Frank Hatton, Chandler's wicked pariner in the National Republican, on whom Chandler puts the responsibility of printing in that paper an order of Gen. Summer discharging from the army Mr. Briggs, a formulable contestant for Ro line's seat, has not been in Washington for weeks. Therefore it was not Hatton's "inconsiderate zeal" which caused the publication. It was Chandler's own work. The order was sent here from New Hampshire and printed to help Chandler and injure a rival. Chand er was a claim agent and contractor when Briggs was fighting at the front.

Important Information for the Navy.

Washington, July 17.-Secretary Walker and Capt. Chandler will return to their posts of duty at th seat of Government as soon as they complete their politi cal work in New Hampshire, and round up their pleasure trip along the New England coast.

American Appointments by the Pope. ROME, July 3.-The Vicar-General of the diocess of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been nominated do-mestic prelate by Leo XIII.

The Rev. F. Patrick Riordan, pastor of St. James's. Ind., has been nominated do-Chicago, has been made condjutor of the Archbishop of St. Francisco, Monsigner Alemany.

Nothing to Do With the Bryan Aid Society TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an expose of the "Bryan Aid Society" in The Sex my name is mentioned as one of the "honorary members" of the "institution." Permit me to say that I have nothing to do with the scheme, and the use of my name is entirely unauthorized; in fact, I never heard of the place until my attention was called to it the morning.

Bay York, July 17. Alless Helms Hamilton, M. D. swor.

MID-WEEK RUHOES

Up to the time of writing nothing is known as to the action of the directors of the Western Union Tolegraph Company In regard to the de-mands of their employees. Mr. Jay Gould returned from his Eastern trip in hot haste Tues day afternoon, and was present yesterday a the meeting, discussing the question whether the demands of the employees should be listened to or not. The fight is a triangular duel, for, besides the principal contestants capital and labor, the public at large is despiy interested, and has a right to insist that a easonable demands of the workmen shall b fairly met, so that no interference may take place with the telegraphic service. The people I this country have granted a most valual monopoly to the men who now control the wires, and the nation has a right to see that this monopoly is not abused. Consequently the demand for increased pay and shorter hours in the case of the telegraphers is unlik an ordinary strike, and it is to be hoped that the directors will not seek to evade the d mands if they are just.

Like all important questions, the present one has two sides, on either of which many strong rguments may be used. The employees say with truth and force, that the capital of th Western Union has been increased from a few hundred thousand dollars to \$80,000.000, mos of which is merely water. Upon this fictitious capital a handsome dividend is paid, and all the money which is carned by their hard labor goes into the pockets of capital, leaving the condition of labor unimproved. Thus the rich daily become richer and the poor poorer. It is he same thing with the railroads, which, by ski ful manipulation, manage to pay moderate div dends upon highly watered stock. If the stock were not watered and a proportionately large lividend were paid upon it, the whole country would rise in indignation at such a terrific ta upon its industry. The railroad companies do not hesitate to bonst that their mos profitable business comes from local traffic that is, out of the pockets of the man who travels a few miles backward and forward to his work, and not out o the rich man who speeds across the conti nent for pleasure. The officials, on the other hand, say that the demands of the telegraph employees are excessive, and that the company is always ready to recognize merit by advance ing wages. But they object to any indiscrim innto advance. Merit, they think, should b the sole arbiter, and the employee who by hiability and good conduct makes himself useful should be rewarded by an increase of pay, while the incompetent and lazy remain at the botton It is said now by people connected with the

Western Union Company that the present movement of the employees has been engi-neered by a wealthy man of socialistic proclivities, who has recently mortgaged all his property, sold Western Union short in the parket, and promised the Brotherhood his support if its members would strike, and by so doing depress the price of the stock. If this be so a Prince Krapotkine has risen among us and the fight may prove a long and bitter one. The renewed attempt of the Pearl of the An-tilles to free herself from the oppressive Spanish rute is likely seriously to affect Wall street. The great Cuban patriot, Gen. Ramon Bonashea, arrived a short time ago in this city with a view to organizing a new revolutionary expedition and securing the necessary support in mon, arms, and money to operate against the royal Spanish forces in Cubs. The project calls for the support of all liberal-mindo Cuba deserves just as much to be independent of Spain as Ireland deserves to be independent of England or Poland of Russia. It deserves it even more, for it has as yet never used dynamite, murder, or parliamentary obstruction as weapons in the fight for independence. The Cuban hidalgos always behaved like gentlemen; they went openly into the field, got licked, took a back seat, and now want to try their luck once more. They don't like the Spanish rule, and want to drive Spanish officials out of their fairy island. Nothing can be more just and fair. They are sure to have a big row among themselves immediately after they have driven the Spaniards away; but that has no bearing upon the main question. The Irish are just as sure to have a row among themselves as soon as they get rid of the English (if they over do), and so are the Poles when they get out of the clutches of Russia. The great point is to give everybody a fair show. Winners can always jump the game. and leave the losers to settle solves the best way they can

The sad point about this new insurrection project is that it is likely to carry away from New York a considerable number of most desirable inhabitants. A great many cigar shops will have to be closed all over the city, and Wall street will lose the mighty support of what is known as the Guava Jelly Brigade. The gentlemen composing that distinguished body are all wealthy. They once had lots of sugar, tobacco, and slaves at home, all of which they sold out and then came to New York and invested their good gold ongas in bonds and stocks of the United States railroads. A considerable number of them became members of the Stock Exchange and of Wall street firms, and not one of them has ever failed. They are known as the old standbys, for they stick to anything they go into and never think of selling any and more implicit belief in the future prosperity of this country than the Americans themselves, and some of them speak and write a more English English than a great many Americans do. If they marry they move in the best classes of society here as well as in Europe. If they remain bachelors they become, next to the Jews the most liberal patrons of theatres. restaurants, and other places of amusement and they do so not for the sake of shoddy show, but out of genuine taste for social enjoyment. Most of the gentlemen constituting the illustrious Guava Jelly Contingent will have, for patriotic motives, to New York should a fresh revolutionary outbreak occur in Cuba, and it is rumored in Wall street that they are making serious preparations in view of such a contingency. They have already secured the sympathies of a number of well-known American athletes like Messrs. Fred May, Hermann Oelrichs, and Frank Ellison, all of whom are to join the Guava Jelly Brigade at the opening of the hostilities in Cuba. A large consignment of chips has already been made, and a kitty is to be kept dur ing the voyage as well as on the battle fields with a view to contributing to the insurrec-

Chicago has succeeded in organizing a squeeze on the shorts since Monday, and both grain and provisions have been put up several oints. But the movement seems to have played itself out already. The shorts having been driven to cover, there is nobody left to buy grain or provisions for a speculative rise, as the chances are that there will be too much stuff of every kind and no foreign demand for any. Mr. J. R. Keene, who is known to have recently made another fortune in stocks and petroleum, is said to have been lately approached with a proposition to join a Chicago corner pool in wheat, but refused to have anything to do with a movement calculated to put up the price of an article of food, of which there seems to be more than an ample supply all over the world. The Oriental Hotel at Coney Island has be-

come a favorite family resort of Wall street financiers and Washington politicians. But for the presence of the Hon. John Pondir and the genial brothers Wormser, it would look like a strictly American watering place. Republicans predominate there. Ex-Assistant-Postmaster-General Brady was on board the D. R. Martin yesterday morning, on his way to the city, and somebody, looking at him, asked a party of Republican politicians present: is it that all Republican sharps look like Gen Grant? Brady is his very image, and Dorsey would look very much like him if he trimmed his beard as the General does, and smoked his olgar in the same way." There was no an-

with the property of the prope

MB. DORSEY'S STATEMENTS CONFIRMED.

Testimony of the Hon, Thomas J. Brady. From the Brooklyn Engle.

"No part of the statement published this morning in THE SUN emanated from me," said the General, "but it is true and well put together. I was very reluctant to enter into the business of raising money from the Star route men for the purpose of carrying In diana. I had no faith in Gen. Garfield, because he had already fooled me once. I was doing my best to make up a good Star route service for the benefit of the people of the far West, and not for the benefit of myself or Dorsey, or anybody else. The raising of the \$40,000 cam-paign money could not have been the result of any conspiracy between Dorsey and myself, for at that time we were on unfriendly terms. He wanted to have De Witt Clinto Wheeler put into my place, but he finally sub sided, and I raised the money, and we spent it. I promised to take care of Delaware and the adjoining counties in Indiana, because Delaware is my native place, and I wanted to make Delaware the banner county of the State. We had really as much of a fight there in November as in October, because it was necessary to follow up the victory. Where a two dollar bill sufficed in the former month five dollar note had to be expended in October. and, as Dorsey says, they were crisp and new and seemed like a shower from heaven to our

How did you come to fall out with Dorsey? 'I didn't fall out with him. I think the Dorsey routes were 114 in number, and I found that some of them were useless. I thought that the money expended in their support should be spent in some other direction, and that made Dorsey angry. We are friends now, but he was not my friend then."

How do you know that Garfield approved of the raising of the \$40,000 which Dorsey says you received?

Dorsey went to Gen. Arthur and he was willing to give written authority for the collection of the money, but the authority should come from Garfield. This was communicated to Garfield, who thereupon wrote the Jay Hub-bell letter. I didn't think I needed any better authority, and I raised the money at once. As a matter of personal pride I spent \$5,000 out of my own pocket in Delaware county."

Weil, how had Garfield fooled you? "When Key was Postmaster-General and Typer his Assistant, Garfield promised to me his influence with the Committee on Approprintions, of which he had been Chairman, to have extra appropriations made. He made this promise to Typer and ex-Gov. Shepherd and myself, declaring that he would not only vote for the appropriations but defend them in the House. He found it convenient, however to go to Hiram College to deliver a lecture, and went no further in the direction of keeping his promise than pairing off. He fooled me once

A LEADER OF PARISIAN SOCIETY. The Life, Dress, and Person of the Prince

Prom the London World.

Thoroughly as she is at home in the Maison Persane at Trouville, at the Château de Meile, between Chantilly and Beauvais, or at her new villa in the Rue de Frejus at Cannes, the Princesse de Sagan never seems qu'te so much in her element as when she is doing the honors of her magnificent hôtel in the Faubourg St. Germain. The hôtel in which the Princess has given so many of those grand fêtes was formerly the Hôtel Hope, and it was purchased from the financier after whem it was named by another financier after whem it was named by another financier almost, if not quite, as wealthy. This was Baron Seillière, who had amassed such a large fortune that he was able to give an almost rozal dowry to his daughter when the eldest son of the Due de Sagan et de Valençay asked her in marriage.

The marriage has not been a happy one, for the Princesse de Sagan failed to keep command over her husband, hard as she tried to do so. Whatever may have been the predisposing causes, the Prince and Princess seleved wery liberally, as she paid all her husband's debts, which, counting in frances, represented millions. The Prince has lived in Paris ever since, and as President of the Petit Cercle, officially styled Cercle de la Rue Royale, and of the Steeplechase Society, which owns the Auteuii race course, he has acquired a popularity of a certain kind among sporting reopie, So far as money is concerned, he would have but little were it not for the generosity of his wife; but he will be much better off at the death of his father, the Due de Sagan et de Valençay, for he will then inherit the royal domain of Sagan, on the borders of the provinces of Brandenburg and Silesin. For this branch of the Talleyrand-Périgords has been aetited in Prussia for some years, though the Prince and Prince's are upon what may be described as friendly terms, for the Prince always appears in the character of host at his wife's grand From the London World.

of a German than a Frenchman.
Despite their separation, the Prince and Princess are upon what may be described as friendly terms, for the Prince always appears in the character of host at his wife's grand parties, and they have a common ground of sympathy in their two sons, the cider of whom. Hely de Talleyrand-Périgord, is now 25, and is travelling round the worid with some friends of his own age. The second son is eight years younger, and he is still at school.

Minc, de Sagan, who has a large fund of humor, would perhaps answer that she did not go to Deauville because she wanted to be at the seaside. She is, perhaps, more thoroughly cheelle at Trouville than at Gannes; and, in regard to dress, her example is so slavishly followed that she, having worn scarted during the greater part of the season before last at Trouville, a large proportion of the visitors came out in reds of various shades has season, when Mine, de Sagan of course had taken quite a different color. It was at the trysting place of the ladies on the Deauville Pier, nicknamed La Potiniere, that Mine, de Sagan is credited with having made the sententious remark that "If men only knew the value of certain gestures, they would save themselves a good deal of useless talking". 'Si les hommes connaissalent la valout de certains gestes, on s'epargneralt blen des discours inutiles"). After leaving Trouville, the Princess generally goes about the middle of September to drink some healing waters; and in October she comes to Paris, where she receives until it is time to fly south once again.

Mine, de Sagan has, physically as well as

minds of september to drink some healing waters; and in October she comes to Paris, where she receives until it is time to fly south once again.

Mine, de Sagan has, physically as well as intellectually, much incommon with the Princesse de Motternich and to these two ladies, who were indisputably the most elegant of the brilliant pleiad which gathered around the Empress Eagente a quarter of a century ago, belongs in about equal proportions the honor of having invented the eminent M. Worth: for the Princess's taste in dress is irreproachable, as her manner is perfect, and though she has never had any pretensions to beauty, she is the impersonation of grace and elegance.

Her figure may be rather too slight to please the sculptor, but its harmonious and undusting lines atone for the lack of fulness; and if there is a want of regularity about the corners of the lips, the head is beautifully shaped, and the shoulders come out radiant beneath the sheen of diamonds which envelop them as in a girdle of fire. It would be affectation to ignore the fact that rumor has at times been busy with the name of Mine. de Sagan, and ill-natured storles of one kind and another have been retniled both in France and in England. But they have been no more than stories, told by persons better endowed with imagination than good taste; and, considering the invidious position which a woman separated from her husband must, even when the fault is on his side, necessarily occupy, it says much for Mine, de Sagan, arectitude and tact that she has retained her course safely amid reefs and quicksands which would have engalfed a more fragile bark.

Hindun Ideas of How to Sleep

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your reporter, in gleaning opinions as to how men should lie in their beds at night, forgot, while consulting the authorities, to go to India, where, if anywhere, such subjects have always received close attention. Therefore, per-haps the opinion of a native Hindoo doctor, practising in Calcutta, by maine Mr. Seeta Nath shore, may not be amiss. He says the matter is one of importance, and that he always makes strict investigation as to how his patients lie down with respect to the magnetic poles. For health he recommends lying with the head east. To support this view he andres two slokes, or verses. From a part of the sense of the slower of the with the head part of the sense of the slower of the slower with his head placed eastward in his own with his head placed eastward in his own with his head place destroyed he down with his head placed eastward, but ower and nowhere should he be down with his head continued. Mackandaya says. I han becomes learned by lying down with his head placed eastward, should he in down with his head out to work and head out to ward. In the slower should he is down with his head slower and however the single down with his head placed eastward, should be supported by the solution of the slower should be shou patients lie down with respect to the magnetic poles duorthward "
rouse. Dr. O'less is well on; world by very vener
W. Q. Junga. New York, July 17.

A Lad's Retreat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In response

o an advertisement a young colored lad called at e-Broadway to obtain a situation and was told to call again. On his return the first and only question put was.

Are you the darky! Indinctively the lad least a leasty
retreat, not however, without taking a parting stance
at the building to assire humself that he had not by mis
take entered a low geogery instead of a gentleman's
office.

Wearras.

BUNDEAMS

-Modern cinchona enterprise in Java has med at the production of barks richer in quintos

with increasing success. -The introduction of local politics into a

ermon by a pastor at Provincetown, Mass., caused part of the congregation to biss and retire. —The viceregal carriage, with its cavalry escort, the officer riding by the door with his drawn sword, and the car of detectives following is a familiar

sight in Dublin -Melih Sarkissoff shot his brother in the dreets of Tiflis. A commissary of police, curiously scaring the same name as the fratricide, decapitated the

ssassin by a single blow. -McKee Rankin, the actor, was partner in s stock farm with Jerry Dunn, the Chicago gambler whe killed Jimmy Ethott. Rankin has been assaulting a Chi-

cagean who commented on the relationship.

The apple woman whose figure was familiar at Westminster Hall, London, has fallen inte poverty since the removal of the court to the new Palace of Justice; so the bar have subscribed for an ann —An English advertisement reads:
"Wasted—A thoroughly competent organist; salary
\$50." A skilful musician can secure a like position
at an asylum near London, provided he will also act as

-Superstitious residents at Newtown, Conn., believe that Sherman W. Pratt is possessed by devil, because he lay several weeks in a coma-like sta por, and has since spoken in an unintelligible jargon, which to them is some unearthly language. -The story goes in London that Patti's

voice is giving way. She has not sung on several ores sions when amounced, and an apology had to be much for her non appearance at the last Queen's concert, at Buckingham Palace for which she was engaged. - We shall have Shakespeare in plenty on the stare next winter. Irving and Booth will deal large

ly with Shakespearesn parts, and so will McCullough, if he recovers sufficient health to play at all, besides Bar-rett, Mayo, Keene, Edgar, and several fresh aspirants. —A handsome woman calling herself an Italian countess made a conspicuous figure for awhile in Paris. A priest was among her visitors. He recognized a fine painting on her wall as one that had been stolen from him, in Rome, by an adventuress, and then the police signified her as the thief.

-Crowds are kept gazing into a Chicago drng store window by the exhibition of a pane on which the face of a man is clearly outlined. The accompany-ing tale is that the picture came without mortal agency and is the likeness of a man who died by the window from which the glass was taken. -Smokers who expected to pay less for

their cigars when the reduction of the tax on eigars went into effect are disappointed. Their smoke after dinner is just as expensive as when the old tax was lev ted. The reduction of the tax from \$0 to \$3 a thousand has only affected the wholesale pric -Prof. Schele de Vere, who has written

on "The English of the New World," says that the sherry cobbler was known in England long before it was revived in this country; but the practice of sucking in elaurely the delicious beverage by means of straws or dender glass tubes is a genuine American -The Davenport brothers were once noted

as Spiritualist mediums. One died a few years ago, and the other retired from the business; but now the sur-vivor has started out again. His feats show no variation from the familiar doings in cabinets, but he will travel in a gorge-nely painted car, and thus possibly get a renewal of public attention. -An English clergyman, the Rev. Robert

Topham, vicar of Etruria, was summoned before the Hanley magistrates for having wilfully destroyed trees and plants in a cemetery. He refused to obey, and was taken to the station in custody. The evidence showed tust he plucked the flowers to decorate his church. The magistrate observed that the accused had told several nutruths, and fined him \$25. —The death of Sir Edward Sardine, Presi-

dent of the Royal Society, is announced. Born in 1788, when George III. had not completed the first half of his sixty-year reign, and Washington had not been elected President of the United States, he was an exemplification of the truth enforced by Thackersy, who said to a medical friend, "There is not in the whole of your pharms copmis so sovereign a remedy as hard work." -Members of Parliament are not by rea-

son of their office necessarily recognized at the British court. One of them complains in print that, when he begged the Lord Chamberlain to invite him to a court bail, the reply was an insulting refusal. "I," he ex-claims, "who have spent money and time on my parly am denied what any of the professional heauties, or any American adventurer can get for the asking." Vienna court. Upon being asked his name he said in German: "That is just the difficulty, your Honor. I am by birth a Bohemian; but, as I have lived here allony

ife, I do not know a word of my native language, and cannot pronounce my own surmame." He could pro-duce nothing better than "Schikawa," which, as every Bohemian scholar must be aware, is a feeble caricature of the rich and sternutatory sibilance of the real thing -The rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, gave a sermon on the subject of choirs, the occasion being the introduction of surpliced boys. He took for a text, "The Levites, the singers with their sons and their brethern, arrayed in white linen, stood at the altar with the priests." A procession was formed, and as the line of little robes entered a hymn was sung. he rector said solemnly: "I receive you as choristers

in the church of God. See to it that what you say from this book and sing from this book you believe in your hearts and practise in your daily lives. Be faithful unto death, that you may come at last to stand in the heavenly temple, and praise your God forever." -He was an irreverent observer of the English Bishops who wrote of them, as they appeared recently in the House of Lords: "There sat some seven. teen elderly persons in Episcopal robes, their puffed lawn sleeves suggesting in a rather curious way that a stamp of their profession is on them. Nobody would say that these are men of the world, or men of business

near together, the skin drawn firmly over cheek and

chin, the sloping corners of bitter mouths, the sir of

glances at this phalanx of spiritual legislators." -As to the chances for an ordinary artist to make any impression in the Paris Salon, a writer save that an honest young fellow in his studio painting a put-ture for that purpose is a sight to make men imugh and the gods weep. The improbability of a modest mortal making his feeble efforts felt in the crowded, noisy place, "where pictures scream at you until both eye and ear are stunned," seems too great odds for anybody to unlertake seriously. The result is commonly immense canvas and foud painting. "A small canvas by one of the old masters permitted for once to use his angelic brush for the Salon," says this critic, "would get no recognition unless he covered space enough to arrest

the eye and painted a nude figure in an uglier position han any of the earthly artists have yet discovered. -There are a number of Christian Advoster, all official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but they do not agree as to policy. The New York paper insists that gothing new has occurred on the subject of itinerancy, and denies that there is any con-siderable desire for a change; but the St. Louis imper has sent out 250 circular letters asking ministers to give their opinions as to the extension of the pastorate term, and the removal of the limitations altogether. The first batch of replies, thirty-seven in number, includes well known names. Twenty-one favor a change, fourtien are satisfied with the present order of things, and two do not seem to have any decided opinion. Of the twenty-one there are ten advocating an extension to four or five years, and cieven desire the removal of the limits tion altogether. Three of the Advecutes favor the re-moval of the limitation.

-The now Duchess Downger of Marlhorough was, like her sister, the late Countess of Portaribu-ton, one of the great belies of Lendon about 1845, disjui-ing the sovereignly of heauty with Lady Jersey's two daughters, Lady Clementins and Lady Adela Volters. The Duchess Dowager has been a grand dame all through her life, and ruled absolutely the late limbe who was a quiet, gentle kind of man. She was in the glory sping royalty and holding mock court in bolom. When she paid her first visit to London she appear that the park in a landau and four with outriders, after the fashion of the Queen, who instantly sent her a message to moderate her style. One of her brothers, who was married to a daughter of the good Duke of Newscale Lord Adolphus Vane, who died a lunstic, was for sortime in this country under the care of his medical attendant; and another Lord Ernest Vane, who is it on,

served in the Northern army as A. D. C -Two Philadelphians, a theatre manager and a merchant, began separately to collect engineers for the limitration of Donau's "Annals of the Stage" Rach spent money and labor very freely in getting one prints, and then both failed in business treasures to be bought cheaply by E. R. Cope, who commend the search for material, spending two years the purpose in Europe. The result has just bee in thirteen large volumes. There are 2.377 points many of which cost over \$1.50 aplace. For an instance of the thoroughness of the work, there are to mix the portraits of Mrs. Abington, the original Lady Tracks and no two are alike. The Kings and Queens referred to in the text begin with Henry VI and go down to therest IV., of whom there are twenty pictures. The gailers of the femining favorities of the Henrys and Georges is com-posed of nearly three bundred beautiful momen, and the portraits of renowing Blancos, Architektaps, states of a soldiers, and notlemon are scattered protessly through the thirreen volumes. There are also prints of the heat darden. Vanahali Garden, the Swan, I possed and I can onle Court Theatres, and many other old that he seek More than one half of the portraits are first impressent, and in many cases only one hundred copies were jaken.